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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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To the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY, by HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THE order of the day, viz. the Miſſiſippi buſineſs, being called, the following was my argument:

"The report before the houſe is founded on a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of the weſtern parts of this government, ſtating their alarm, on finding, not only the navigation of the Miſſiſippi river, occluded by Spain, but that a propoſition has been made by that court to the united ſtates in congreſs aſſembled, to concede the right of navigating that river wholly, at leaſt for a conſiderable time, and that congreſs have given an ear to the propoſition.

The report of the committee has ſtated, that there is not ſufficient information on that ſubject to enable them to ſay any thing with reſpect to it. Some reſolutions have been ſubſtituted by me in place of that report; and I am called upon to give ſuch information and advance ſuch reaſoning as may ſupport thoſe reſolutions.

It muſt be well known that the navigation of this river is actually impeded, nay wholly prohibited by Spain, at leaſt it is within my own knowledge: for I well know that a boat (the property of an inhabitant at Pittſburgh) deſcending the Ohio river and falling within the boundaries of Spain, about two years ago, was ſeized at New-Orleans, and the furs and other articles, to the amount of at leaſt 1000l. are yet detained from the owner.

I have ſeen the memorial of that inhabitant to our miniſter at the court of Spain; I have ſeen the anſwer of that miniſter (John Jay, eſq.) ſtating that the right of free navigation on this river was on the tapis with that court, and the point would ſpeedily be adjuſted. I have lately had the honour of converſing with a member of the aſſembly of North-Carolina, who informed me that a boat deſcending the Holſton river, and alſo falling within the boundaries of Spain, was ſeized at New Orleans, and that he was the bearer of a memorial from the ſtate of North Carolina, to the united ſtates in congreſs aſſembled, on the ſubject.

The gentleman of whom I ſpeak had himſelf been appointed a member, and was going on to that body.

It muſt be well known that before and ſince the concluſion of the war, we have have had a miniſter at the court of Spain, or appointed for it: the great object has been a treaty of commerce. What can be the remora or cauſe of delay in completing it? Surely ſome point of great magnitude, which counteracts what muſt be ſo great an object with both powers. It muſt be the navigation of this river: for what other object can there be except this, and the adjuſtment of the boundaries between the Floridas and Georgia, which can reſiſt our deſire to be bound by ſome commercial treaty? It is the voice of common fame that the navigation of this river more eſpecially, is the ground of delay--the remora or cauſe of difference. It is the voice of common fame that the congreſs of the united ſtates, have at laſt, in ſome degree, yielded, and have liſtened to a propoſition of ceding it, at leaſt for ſome time, in lieu of certain commercial advantages. It is the language of the gazettes for more than one year paſt: it is the language of converſation. We hear it, in hamlet, in town, in city, in capital, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, from the ocean to the wilderneſs. Reaſon is engaged, paſſion is roufed, jealouſy awakened, apprehenſion prevails, and the whole continent is ſhaken with the ſtorm and tempeſt of controverſy in conſequence of it.

I have in my poſſeſſion letters from gentlemen reſident in New-York, who have honoured me with their correſpondence, ſtating, that it is the ſubject of converſation in that capital; that it is the ſubject of warm and hoſtile debate; that there can be no doubt the propoſition has been made, and that ſeven ſtates out of thirteen have actually acceded to it: nine are ſufficient, ſo that but two more are wanting, and the fate of the weſtern country is determined. I have in my poſſeſſion letters originally written by a perſon reſident at New-Orleans for the ſpace of fourteen years, ſtating the deſigns and converſation of Don Galvez, the late viceroy of Mexico, on this point; his orders to monſieur Gardoqui, the agent of the court of Spain, at New-York--the occluſion of this river was a favorite point with Don Galvez, whoſe uncle is the chief miniſter of Spain: doubtleſs it has been the policy of Spain to exclude foreigners from the commerce of the American colonies--a ruthleſs and diſconſolate policy, which preſerves a few mines but a barren and deſolate country to herſelf. I have in my poſſeſſion a report from one of the officers of congreſs, ſtating this very propoſition of Spain.

1ſt. Spain will give the ſame privileges to the citizens of the United States which ſhe gives to her own ſubjects in trade; that is the privileges of what are called the moſt favored nations.

2d. She will open all the ports of Old Spain except thoſe of Bilboa and Guypuſca.

3d. She will take from us fiſh, lumber, flour and moſt other things, except tobacco---That the inhabitant of Maryland and Virginia muſt himſelf uſe. Theſe things ſhe will take, provided, ſhe can have them for the ſame price ſhe can from others. She will give us countenance with the powers of Barbary, and ſpeak a good word for us to Portugal. I am not at liberty to ſay by what means this paper came into my hands, but it was obtained by no undue means.

I have had the honor to converſe with ſome of the delegates in congreſs from this ſtate, and addreſſing them on the ſubject of this propoſition, which had become a common topic, I was anſwered, 'that the buſineſs was a ſecret.' I was anſwered by others, 'that the affair was not exactly as repreſented to the public.' Does not this ſtrongly imply, that, at leaſt, the propoſition has been made, and that ſome attention has been paid to it? other members of that body have frankly acknowledged that it had been the ſubject of debate, and that it ſeemed unneceſſary to pretend any ſecrecy about it, as all things were as well underſtood without doors as within.

But to ſettle the matter at once, has not the ſtate of Virginia taken up the ſubject and inſtructed her delegates? is not this a ſtrong preſumption, that ſhe had direct intelligence from them reſpecting it; or, is it not concluſive evidence, that the common converſation, and gazette publications (with no diſavowal or contradiction by congreſs) were judged by her to be a ſufficient ground whereon to found inſtructions.

I ſay no diſavowal or contradiction by congreſs; which, by the bye, is with me concluſive evidence, that this propoſition has been made, and is on the tapis. We have lately ſeen, that, it having been reported that Spain had ceded the Floridas to France, that congreſs have been careful to publiſh the letter of the count de Vergennes contradicting the report:--Is it to be ſuppoſed that the congreſs would hear the diſquietude that prevails throughout the ſtates, on account of the report with reſpect to the Spaniſh propoſitions, and not compoſe the minds of the people, by contradicting it? on theſe grounds, I can have no doubt that the fact is as ſtated in the gazettes, and in converſation amongſt the people.

It will be ſaid, why inſtruct our delegates? is there a preſumption that they will not do what is right in this caſe? there is a preſumption; becauſe common fame, and the reaſoning ſaid to be advanced by ſome of theſe delegates in converſation, evinces that they voted in favor of the propoſition. If the ſenſe of this houſe is againſt it, it will be neceſſary to bind our delegates by inſtructions expreſſive of a contrary ſenſe.

Will it be ſaid that we have not the power to inſtruct our delegates? I well know that ſome of the members of the houſe are prepared to contend this point againſt me, I would ſay then, that however doubtful it may be, as to a borough or county to bind their repreſentatives by inſtructions, there can be no doubt in the caſe of a repreſentative in congreſs:---even in the caſe of a borough or county, it is at moſt doubtful. Sydney is of opinion that inſtructions bind not. Burke in his letter to the citizens of Briſtol, has the ſame ſentiment. Lord Abingdon anſwers Burke, and is ſuppoſed to have eſtabliſhed a contrary principle. Indeed it ſeems inſeperable from the principle of repreſentation. Monteſquieu, in his chapter on the Engliſh conſtitution, takes notice of the ſentiment of Sydney, but ſays there can be no doubt where the body repreſented is an independent power and has complete government within itſelf. The deputies of the ſtates general are inſtructed, and become obedient. Under the articles of confederation, have we not the power of recalling our delegates within the year? Does not this imply a cognizance or knowledge of their votes and ſentiments? How ſhall we recall unleſs we diſapprove, and how ſhall we diſapprove unleſs we know? If we can recall, may we no inſtruct? For the great object of delegation is to carry into effect the views of thoſe who delegate.

It will be ſaid all this is unneceſſary, for Spain has the right of navigating this river; and our delegates have done juſtly in conceding it. What? has the court of Spain an excluſive right to this river? Upon what principle is it founded? She has the poſſeſſion of both ſhores at the mouth of the river---Does this give a right? On what principle? The law of reaſon? I ſhould ſuppoſe not. It is the law of reaſon that every man ſhall have a right to ſo much of the earth as is neceſſary for his own ſubſiſtence--compacts of ſociety may give more, but under the great law of reaſon and nature no man has a right to more than he can occupy or appropriate. The right by diſcovery has been carried to a great length when we ſpeak of ſtable earth; but this doctrine has not been applied until lately to the element of water. True, the great Seldeu in what is called his Mare Clauſum carries his claim of Britain over the high ſeas to a great length; but Grotius in his Mare Liberum, and all the writers on the law of Nations, ſupport him in reſtricting the Engliſhman to within at leaſt cannon ſhot of his ſhore. Where is it known; in what country in Europe; on what river is it pretended, that the poſſeſſion of one or both ſhores, or any part, can give an excluſive privilege of the river? Paſſing through the ſtraits of Dardanelles the Ruſſian may pay toll, but it is in compenſation of the expences of the Dane in keeping up a lighthouſe on the coaſt. The Turk has impeded the navigation of the Dardanelles, but it has been fought on the Iſter and the Wolga; the Nieſter and Boriſtenes. The juſtice of the cauſe has prevailed, the paſſage is laid open. The ſword of the Ruſſian has commanded it, and the Imperial flag is unfurled on the Archipelago and Mediterranean ſeas. The navigation of the Danube and the Rhine and other rivers, is ſettled by the conſtitutions of the Germanic body. In no caſe before the preſent, has the poſſeſſion of the mouth of a river been ſuppoſed to give the excluſive navigation of the whole. To convert the caſe: could it be juſtifiable in the united ſtates (were it in their power) to prohibit to Spain the privilege of aſcending that river within our boundaries? Would it be juſt (were it in our power) to divert the waters of the Miſſiſippi near the ſource and give them a direction to the lakes and St. Lawrence river? Spain would reclaim, you have deprived me of my natural right. I ſat down upon theſe ſhores with the river flowing by them, under the expectation of ever enjoying this advantage: you deprive me of it, you diſappoint my wiſhes and the great object of the God of nature who bade the river flow in this channel. We will now uſe this language and ſay to Spain, you are unjuſt, and may as well deprive us of the great elements of light and air, as of this river. Shall I not taſte becauſe another has drank? Shall I not breathe becauſe another has breathed before me? Shall I not ſee becauſe a ray of light has firſt touched your eye?

We have a right to uſe this river even againſt the firſt occupants, provided there is ſpace ſufficient for the American bark to paſs by the Spaniſh veſſel and fall into the bay of Mexico.

The right is ours on the principle of treaty and convention. On the tenth of February 1763 the Floridas were ceded by France to Britain, with the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi from the ſource to the ocean. Subjects of Great-Britain, we remained in that right until the declaration of independence. Did we loſe it by that circumſtance? We did not certainly; we retained every thing which was ours before, and acquired ſomething more. By the treaty between the United States and Britain, September 3, 1783, the right of the free navigation of this river is recognized to the united ſtates, and this before the ceſſion of the Floridas to Spain. On every principle, therefore, the law of reaſon, the law of nations, the uſage and cuſtom of nations, by treaty and convention the right is ours.

Will it be ſaid that the great writers on the law of nations, Binkerſhoek, Vattel, Grotius, Puffendorf and others have ſaid nothing explicitly on the right which a nation has of navigation, who poſſeſs both ſhores of any water? It is laid down by theſe, that it is allowable to paſs through the territory of a neighbouring power to carry war into the country of an adverſary; and by cloſe analogy there muſt be the ſame privilege of trade through the territory of a neighbouring power, and much more of deſcending a river that paſſes thro' his dominions, and of viſiting foreign ports.

It will be ſaid, it is our right, and Spain has impliedly admitted it, demanding a guarantee of an excluſive claim of twenty-five years, and propoſing commercial advantages in lieu of the guarant

sider the advantages: they are not reciprocal. The privilege of a commercial subject of Spain is not equal to the privilege of a commercial citizen of these states. Under a despotic monarchy what immunity or safety can a merchant have? Under a free state his safety is certain, his privilege is secure. Spain, therefore, by giving to an American what we give to a Spaniard, gives less than we give. Will she open all her ports to us? No; approach not the Spanish main: touch not at Porto Rico! Enter not Hispaniola! All her insular possessions are prohibited: even the ports of Bilboa and Guipusca in old Spain are shut to us. What do we give? All our ports are open; ingress to to all our harbours.

The exchange is not equal to all the states. She will take fish and lumber from Massachusetts Bay, flour from Pennsylvania, but she will refuse tobacco from Maryland and Virgina.

The exchange is not equivalent. We gain nothing more than what we shall always have while the wants of this power remain the same. If she refuses to receive our fish, lumber, or flour, the vacuum will be supplied elsewhere, and the commodity will go to that market.

With respect to her interposition with the Barbary powers in our behalf, much cannot be expected from it: a treaty with those powers is like a treaty with savages, it is of short continuance. The moment she will cease to pay, they will commence war. She cannot defend herself or her more particular friends from them. Do we not lately hear of a Neapolitan vessel that has been detained by them, even though the property of don Carlos, the king of the two Sicilies, nephew of the Spanish sovereign. It would be infinitely more eligible to depend upon ourselves and secure the affections of our own people.

It is laid down by some merchants with whom I have conversed, that a trade with the western country would be more profitable than a trade with Spain. This country will be the Germany of America; *officina gentium*, the great birth place of nations, where millions yet unborn shall exist: it will be the Russia of America in point of the trade which will be carried on. Iron, lumber, hemp, hides, fur and other things will be carried hence by the merchants of these very towns on the sea coast, and like the towns in Holland and England by the Russian trade, they will be enriched and ,randized. Not until the population of the western country is extended will even Philadelphia become a great city. I have seen this during the war; the trades coming from this city, planting themselves on our rivers with merchandise and stores, and collecting the produce of the country, descending by the Ohio river, and vending their cargoes at New-Orleans, or in foreign markets--returned again to this city, and laid out the money which they had acquired. If in the course of a war, amidst the danger of savages on the river banks, frequently capturing the boats, this trade was so beneficial, what might we not expect if it was unrestrained, and the communication open? The benefit of that country was sensibly felt. Since the decline of trade, even at this time, the whole country languishes: the wheat of last year lies in the barn: there is no object to prompt industry--we are sinking to the pastoral and bordering on the barbaric state.

But have congress the power to cede to Spain the navigation of this river? they have not. By an article of the confederation it is provided, 'that the territory of any state shall not be ceded for the benefit of the whole.' How, then, shall territorial advantages be ceded, without which the territory is of no value? You may cede the territory, if you cede the river by which it is watered, &c. by which you have a communication with the ocean and with the world.

Change the case: have the congress a right to cede the navigation of the Potowmack or the Delaware? Philadelphia may one day be the rival of New-Orleans: encouraged by our facility, she may demand that this river be occluded, and propose to the united states commercial advantages, in exchange for this sacrifice.

Had congress the power, would it be expedient? will it not alienate the affections of this infant country? will they not bind themselves with Canada, or endeavour to detach some of the southern states. Is it of no service to preserve the affections of this infant country? *Treat thy son delicately*, says the wise man, *and when he is grown up he will be thy friend.* Make peace with the young lion; an injury in distress is not easily forgotten---favors to the unprotected are more gratefully remembered. The western country may long be preserved by the maternal embrace of the eastern part of the continent. Roused with indignancy she will resent the wrongs of dereliction.

Will it be honorable to you, O states of America! to immolate your sons, your younger sons to the avarice or jealousy of Spain? Sons, younger sons, in age and fortune, will you lose your natural right, and see the streamlets which spring from your own soil, fall away and swell the pride of Spain? No---descend upon the waves and enjoy what God and Nature has given you.

Will Britain be able to guarantee to Spain the exclusive navigation of these streams? No, she will deceive her; the inhabitants will go down as securely as the mighty floods that swell the Mississippi in the spring and autumnal seasons. If they have not a free and unimpeded descent, they will bend like the floods themselves, and flowing over the banks of this river, pass to the Mexican kingdoms. The inhabitants of this country will not be deprived of this trade: like the Tartar or Kamscatscadale, they will wander down; (leagued with ten nations of savages in their train) they will overwhelm the settlements of Spain, tear the subject from her dominions, and the ribs of gold from her mines.

The savage chiefs are contemptible who promise to restrain their young men and cannot do it. Let not the united states resemble them in this: let Spain at once decisively be told, that she asks what cannot be granted, and what in the nature of things cannot be enjoyed. Is Spain apprehensive of our neighbourhood? let her then conciliate our good will. An hundred ages may pass away before we disturb her, if she allows us what is our just right. Nations (like individuals) by claiming what they ought not to acquire, lose what they already have. Has it not been in one remarkable instance the case with this power. Philip the second invaded the liberties, civil and religious, of the Austrian provinces: the result was, that seven of these states, exist at this day, an independent government. Though his armies were led by the experienced duke of Alva, after thirty years war, he was vanquished in his projects. The house of Austria was compelled to surrender even the exercise of a natural right, The navigation of the river Scheldt. The ruins of Antwerp stand a memento to the pride of Spain. What? shall the states of Holland boast in early life, young and unprotected, and a few years after they were reduced to the necessity of embarking with their families and effects on the Zudyr Sea: shall they boast of having compelled the power with whom they had contended, to yield a just right---and shall we, equally victorious over a more formidable adversary, yield to Spain, fallen from the splendor and strength of Austrian greatness, what she claims by injustice, what she holds by wrong?

Where is the spirit of those times, when on Staten-Island our commissioners bade defiance to the Howes, and refused to relinquish our independence?---- the Howes at the head of a fleet and army equal in numbers, and superior in discipline to that with which Alexander subdued the world? Where is the spirit of those times when Carlisle and Eden addressed themselves to the congress, at Yorktown, when it was answered that *not until driven west of yonder mountains shall we commence a treaty on those principles?*

Whence is it that congress have fallen to this timidity and irresolution? is it owing to the want of power---is it owing to the want of treasure? are they sensible of weakness? There is equal strength; there are the same resources; there is greater strength; there are improved resources in the states, but the means are deficient to bring them forth. Reprobated by the councils of those states, who will hesitate to give them powers? if they shew timidity then we shall despise them. Let us collect the union; let us bind fast the buckle of the confederacy, combine the power, and secure the affections of our people, and these states. like wheels moving on iron gudgeons, and constituting a great machine, will resist all impression. Roused at the prospect of sustaining injury or insult, they will assert their honor, and repulse all indignity. It is my voice that we instruct our delegates, that with firmness they expostulate with Spain on this point, and obtain an instant relinquishment of the unjust claim, an instant opening of this river to our trade. It is my voice, and there are two hundred thousand people on the west of the mountain (more inhabitants than there are in some of our states) who, were they present, would shout the same language.

But I conclude that it is the good policy of Spain to desist from this claim. Ximenes, her great minister, were he alive, would tell her so, and that it would be as easy to bid the floods of the Mississippi fall back to the source whence they spring, as to check or prevent our trade with the ocean.

It will be wise in this court to withdraw the proposition, compose the spirit of America, and give quiet to our minds."

Having made this argument, George Clymer moved to postpone, at the same time observing, " that we were not in a situation to bring the resentment of the smallest power in Europe on us, much less that of so formidable a power as Spain; but if we were to run risks to serve one part of the community, on what ground could the people of the western country expect this of the other part of the state; they who uniformly send men to that house, who oppose the commercial interest of Philadelphia, and the lower parts of the state." I introduce this idea of Clymer only to shew the prejudices I had to encounter in bringing forward any business for this country.

Findley acquiesced with the motion of *postponement*.

Whitehill said a great deal on the danger of bringing on us the resentment of Spain, and proposed to put a *negative on the resolution*. This was unexpected to me; because, this member, during the first session, had appeared favorable to my views on this business. A day or two after the petition on this subject was read, he handed a memorandum to me while the house was sitting, putting me in mind of the petition, to call it up to be read a second time and committed. This shewed his good will in the affair.

Clymer finding this support from Whitehill withdrew his motion, and moved to *negative*. I addressed the house with much earnestness, and mentioned the mischief of putting a negative on the resolutions, as it would lead the Spanish agent to believe that the state was in favor of the proposition. I expressed myself disposed, if it seemed to be the sense of the house, to adopt a *postponement* rather than to *negative*.

Findley then moved a postponement. This was right at that crisis; because there was danger of a general negative. But while the motion was before the house, Findley called for the petition on which this business had been brought forward; it was handed to him---he returned it. Again he called for it--held it up, and used these remarkable expressions. *It may have come from there, but I do not know any of the people.* however, the question being put, the motion to postpone was carried, and so the business now rests.

I justify Findley in his motion to postpone, but I charge him with not having used his influence in the house to assist me in this business. In my opinion, to use a military phrase, on this occasion, he *did not do his duty*. I am confident had he been in earnest the resolutions, with such amendments as the house might think proper, would have been adopted. The argument of Whitehill to *negative*, made the proposition to *postpone*, the medium which it become necessary to adopt.

Is it probable that Whitehill would have moved to negative, if he had conceived it to oppose any warm wish of Findley? No! verily, when *Findley was the instrument he was then using to move the seat of government to his own neighbourhood at Harrisburgh.* Be this as it may, I charge Findley with an insidious design to disgrace the business, at the moment the question of postponement was about to be put, by calling for the petition and using the expressions I have mentioned.

These circumstances, added to that of his report, that he had not even *sentiments to offer or advice to give* establish it with me, that his heart was not in this matter. The Mississippi river has been shut to this country ever since the peace; could we not *advise* our delegates to *insist that it should be opened.*

I am well informed that my argument had a good effect, on the Spanish agent; but if the resolutions had been carried, it would have put an end to the pope of Spain on this head; for it now lies with the delegates of Pennsylvania to give the casting voice.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 20.

IT is now known to a certainty that comte Edward Dillon, in his passage from Grand Cairo to visit the ruins of Palmyra, was attacked by a body of Arabian robbers. After a most determined resistance, his guard, which consisted only of eight persons and himself, were overpowered; his baggage was rifled, his horses maimed, and himself left almost naked. In this condition he was fortunate enough to make his way back to Cairo, where he was supplied with every thing he wanted by the consul. This disagreeable accident was not capable of diverting the comte from prosecuting the expedition he set out on, nor does he mean to return to France till he has seen every thing curious in those countries, where all our sciences had their birth.

A piece of intelligence has lately transpired, which seems wholly to overturn the opinion, that the death of the late king Frederick of Prussia would in no instance alter the situation of European politics. It is as follows: That on or about the 24th of last month an order had been issued from the board of war, then sitting at Vienna, that all the frontier towns of the empire should be immediately surveyed, fortified, and supplied with stores and necessaries of every kind. The government at Brussels have also issued similar orders, and much about the same time; and to add further, the prince de Ligne, the commander of the Austrian forces in the low countries, is set off to Vienna to confer with the members of the board of war on certain military exigencies, as they are there called.

Last week came on, before the high court of judiciary at Edinburgh, the trial of Mr. James Stein, distiller, accused of bribery. It appeared that he had paid a visit to Mr. John Bonnar, solicitor of excise, thrust into his pocket a parcel, and then went off.---The parcel contained 500l. sterling in bank bills, and

der the advantages: they are not reciprocal. The privilege of a commercial ſubject of Spain is not equal to the privilege of a commercial citizen of theſe ſtates. Under a deſpotic monarchy what immunity or ſafety can a merchant have? Under a free ſtate his ſafety is certain, his privilege is ſecure. Spain, therefore, by giving to an American what we give to a Spaniard, gives leſs than we give. Will ſhe open all her ports to us? No; approach not the Spaniſh main: touch not at Porto Rico! Enter not Hiſpaniola! All her inſular poſſeſſions are prohibited: even the ports of Bilboa and Guipuſca in old Spain are ſhut to us. What do we give? All our ports are open; ingreſs to to all our harbours.

The exchange is not equal to all the ſtates. She will take fiſh and lumber from Maſſachuſetts Bay, flour from Pennſylvania, but ſhe will refuſe tobacco from Maryland and Virgina.

The exchange is not equivalent. We gain nothing more than what we ſhall always have while the wants of this power remain the ſame. If ſhe refuſes to receive our fiſh, lumber, or flour, the vacuum will be ſupplied elſewhere, and the commodity will go to that market.

With reſpect to her interpoſition with the Barbary powers in our behalf, much cannot be expected from it: a treaty with thoſe powers is like a treaty with ſavages, it is of ſhort continuance. The moment ſhe will ceaſe to pay, they will commence war. She cannot defend herſelf or her more particular friends from them. Do we not lately hear of a Neapolitan veſſel that has been detained by them, even though the property of don Carlos, the king of the two Sicilies, nephew of the Spaniſh ſovereign. It would be infinitely more eligible to depend upon ourſelves and ſecure the affections of our own people.

It is laid down by ſome merchants with whom I have converſed, that a trade with the weſtern country would be more profitable than a trade with Spain. This country will be the Germany of America; *officina gentium*, the great birth place of nations, where millions yet unborn ſhall exiſt: it will be the Ruſſia of America in point of the trade which will be carried on. Iron, lumber, hemp, hides, fur and other things will be carried hence by the merchants of theſe very towns on the ſea coaſt, and like the towns in Holland and England by the Ruſſian trade, they will be enriched and ,randized. Not until the population of the weſtern country is extended will even Philadelphia become a great city. I have ſeen this during the war; the traders coming from this city, planting themſelves on our rivers with merchandiſe and ſtores, and collecting the produce of the country, deſcending by the Ohio river, and vending their cargoes at New-Orleans, or in foreign markets---returned again to this city, and laid out the money which they had acquired. If in the courſe of a war, amidſt the danger of ſavages on the river banks, frequently capturing the boats, this trade was ſo beneficial, what might we not expect if it was unreſtrained, and the communication open? The benefit of that country was ſenſibly felt. Since the decline of trade, even at this time, the whole country languiſhes: the wheat of laſt year lies in the barn: there is no object to prompt induſtry--we are ſinking to the paſtoral and bordering on the barbaric ſtate.

But have congreſs the power to cede to Spain the navigation of this river? they have not. By an article of the confederation it is provided, 'that the territory of any ſtate ſhall not be ceded for the benefit of the whole.' How, then, ſhall territorial advantages be ceded, without which the territory is of no value? You may cede the territory, if you cede the river by which it is watered, &c. by which you have a communication with the ocean and with the world.

Change the caſe: have the congreſs a right to cede the navigation of the Potowmack or the Delaware? Philadelphia may one day be the rival of New-Orleans: encouraged by our facility, ſhe may demand that this river be occluded, and propoſe to the united ſtates commercial advantages, in exchange for this ſacrifice.

Had congreſs the power, would it be expedient? will it not alienate the affections of this infant country? will they not bind themſelves with Canada, or endeavour to detach ſome of the ſouthern ſtates. Is it of no ſervice to preſerve the affections of this infant country? *Treat thy ſon delicately*, ſays the wiſe man, *and when he is grown up he will be thy friend.* Make peace with the young lion; an injury in diſtreſs is not eaſily forgotten---favors to the unprotected are more gratefully remembered. The weſtern country may long be preſerved by the maternal embrace of the eaſtern part of the continent. Rouſed with indignancy ſhe will reſent the wrongs of direliction.

Will it be honorable to you, O ſtates of America! to immolate your ſons, your younger ſons to the avarice or jealouſy of Spain? Sons, younger ſons, in age and fortune, will you loſe your natural right, and ſee the ſtreamlets which ſpring from your own ſoil, fall away and ſwell the pride of Spain? No---deſcend upon the waves and enjoy what God and Nature has given you.

Will Britain be able to guarantee to Spain the excluſive navigation of theſe ſtreams? No, ſhe will deceive her; the inhabitants will go down as ſecurely as the mighty floods that ſwell the Miſſiſippi in the ſpring and autumnal ſeaſons. If they have not a free and unimpeded deſcent, they will bend like the floods themſelves, and flowing over the banks of this river, paſs to the Mexican kingdoms. The inhabitants of this country will not be deprived of this trade: like the Tartar or Kamſcatſcadale, they will wander down; (leagued with ten nations of ſavages in their train) they will overwhelm the ſettlements of Spain, tear the ſubject from her dominions, and the ribs of gold from her mines.

The ſavage chiefs are contemptible who promiſe to reſtrain their young men and cannot do it. Let not the united ſtates reſemble them in this: let Spain at once deciſively be told, that the asks what cannot be granted, and what in the nature of things cannot be enjoyed. Is Spain apprehenſive of our neighbourhood? let her then conciliate our good will. An hundred ages may paſs away before we diſturb her, if ſhe allows us what is our juſt right. Nations (like individuals) by claiming what they ought not to acquire, loſe what they already have. Has it not been in one remarkable inſtance the caſe with this power. Philip the ſecond invaded the liberties, civil and religious, of the Auſtrian provinces: the reſult was, that ſeven of theſe ſtates, exiſt at this day, an independent government. Though his armies were led by the experienced duke of Alva, after thirty years war, he was vanquiſhed in his projects. The houſe of Auſtria was compelled to ſurrender even the exerciſe of a natural right, The navigation of the river Scheldt. The ruins of Antwerp ſtand a memento to the pride of Spain. What? ſhall the ſtates of Holland boaſt in early life, young and unprotected, and a few years after they were reduced to the neceſſity of embarking with their families and effects on the Zudyr Sea: ſhall they boaſt of having compelled the power with whom they had contended, to yield a juſt right---and ſhall we, equally victorious over a more formidable adverſary, yield to Spain, fallen from the ſplendor and ſtrength of Auſtrian greatneſs, what ſhe claims by injuſtice, what ſhe holds by wrong?

Where is the ſpirit of thoſe times, when on Staten-Iſland our commiſſioners bade defiance to the Howes, and refuſed to relinquiſh our independence?---- the Howes at the head of a fleet and army equal in numbers, and ſuperior in diſcipline to that with which Alexander ſubdued the world? Where is the ſpirit of thoſe times when Carliſle and Eden addreſſed themſelves to the congreſs, at Yorktown, when it was anſwered that *not until driven weſt of yonder mountains ſhall we commence a treaty on thoſe principles?*

Whence is it that congreſs have fallen to this timidity and irreſolution? is it owing to the want of power---is it owing to the want of treaſure? are they ſenſible of weakneſs? There is equal ſtrength; there are the ſame reſources; there is greater ſtrength; there are improved reſources in the ſtates, but the means are deficient to bring them forth. Reprobated by the councils of thoſe ſtates, who will heſitate to give them powers? if they ſhew timidity then we ſhall deſpiſe them. Let us collect the union; let us bind faſt the buckle of the confederacy, combine the power, and ſecure the affections of our people, and theſe ſtates. like wheels moving on iron gudgeons, and conſtituting a great machine, will reſiſt all impreſſion. Rouſed at the proſpect of ſuſtaining injury or inſult, they will aſſert their honor, and repulſe all indignity, It is my voice that we inſtruct our delegates, that with firmneſs they expoſtulate with Spain on this point, and obtain an inſtant relinquiſhment of the unjuſt claim, an inſtant opening of this river to our trade. It is my voice, and there are two hundred thouſand people on the weſt of the mountain (more inhabitants than there are in ſome of our ſtates) who, were they preſent, would ſhout the ſame language.

But I conclude that it is the good policy of Spain to deſiſt from this claim. Zimenes, her great miniſter, were he alive, would tell her ſo, and that it would be as eaſy to bid the floods of the Miſſiſippi fall back to the ſource whence they ſpring, as to check or prevent our trade with the ocean.

It will be wiſe in this court to withdraw the propoſition, compoſe the ſpirit of America, and give quiet to our minds."

Having made this argument, George Clymer moved to poſtpone, at the ſame time obſerving, "that we were not in a ſituation to bring the reſentment of the ſmalleſt power in Europe on us, much leſs that of ſo formidable a power as Spain; but if we were to run riſks to ſerve one part of the community, on what ground could the people of the weſtern country expect this of the other part of the ſtate; they who uniformly ſend men to that houſe, who oppoſe the commercial intereſt of Philadelphia, and the lower parts of the ſtate." I introduce this idea of Clymer only to ſhew the prejudices I had to encounter in bringing forward any buſineſs for this country.

Findley acquieſced with the motion of *poſtponement*.

Whitehill ſaid a great deal on the danger of bringing on us the reſentment of Spain, and propoſed to put a *negative on the reſolution*. This was unexpected to me; becauſe, this member, during the firſt ſeſſion, had appeared favorable to my views on this buſineſs. A day or two after the petition on this ſubject was read, he handed a memorandum to me while the houſe was ſitting, putting me in mind of the petition, to call it up to be read a ſecond time and committed. This ſhewed his good will in the affair.

Clymer finding this ſupport from Whitehill withdrew his motion, and moved to *negative*. I addreſſed the houſe with much earneſtneſs, and mentioned the miſchief of putting a negative on the reſolutions, as it would lead the Spaniſh agent to believe that the ſtate was in favor of the propoſition. I expreſſed myſelf diſpoſed, if it ſeemed to be the ſenſe of the houſe, to adopt a *poſtponement* rather than to *negative*.

Findley then moved a poſtponement. This was right at that criſis; becauſe there was danger of a general negative. But while the motion was before the houſe, Findley called for the petition on which this buſineſs had been brought forward; it was handed to him---he returned it. Again he called for it---held it up, and uſed theſe remarkable expreſſions. *It may have come from there, but I do not know any of the people.* however, the queſtion being put, the motion to poſtpone was carried, and ſo the buſineſs now reſts.

I juſtify Findley in his motion to poſtpone, but I charge him with not having uſed his influence in the houſe to aſſiſt me in this buſineſs. In my opinion, to uſe a military phraſe, on this occaſion, he *did not do his duty*. I am confident had he been in earneſt the reſolutions, with ſuch amendments as the houſe might think proper, would have been adopted. The argument of Whitehill to *negative*, made the propoſition to *poſtpone*, the medium which it become neceſſary to adopt.

Is it probable that Whitehill would have moved to negative, if he had conceived it to oppoſe any warm wiſh of Findley? No! verily, when *Findley was the inſtrument he was then uſing to move the ſeat of government to his own neighbourhood at Harriſburgh.* Be this as it may, I charge Findley with an inſidious deſign to diſgrace the buſineſs, at the moment the queſtion of poſtponement was about to be put, by calling for the petition and uſing the expreſſions I have mentioned.

Theſe circumſtances, added to that of his report, that he had not even *ſentiments to offer or advice to give* eſtabliſh it with me, that his heart was not in this matter. The Miſſiſippi river has been ſhut to this country ever ſince the peace; could we not *adviſe* our delegates to *inſiſt that it ſhould be opened.*

I am well informed that my argument had a good effect, on the Spaniſh agent; but if the reſolutions had been carried, it would have put an end to the pope of Spain on this head; for it now lies with the delegates of Pennſylvania to give the caſting voice.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, January 20.

IT is now known to a certainty that comte Edward Dillon, in his paſſage from Grand Cairo to viſit the ruins of Palmyra, was attacked by a body of Arabian robbers. After a moſt determined reſiſtance, his guard, which conſiſted only of eight perſons and himſelf, were overpowered; his baggage was rifled, his horſes maimed, and himſelf left almoſt naked. In this condition he was fortunate enough to make his way back to Cairo, where he was ſupplied with every thing he wanted by the conſul. This diſagreeable accident was not capable of diverting the comte from proſecuting the expedition he ſet out on, nor does he mean to return to France till he has ſeen every thing curious in thoſe countries, where all our ſciences had their birth.

A piece of intelligence has lately tranſpired, which ſeems wholly to overturn the opinion, that the death of the late king Frederick of Pruſſia would in no inſtance alter the ſituation of European politics. it is as follows: That on or about the 24th of laſt month an order had been iſſued from the board of war, then ſitting at Vienna, that all the frontier towns of the empire ſhould be immediately ſurveyed, fortified, and ſupplied with ſtores and neceſſaries of every kind. The government at Bruſſels have alſo iſſued ſimilar orders, and much about the ſame time; and to add further, the prince de Ligne, the commander of the Auſtrian forces in the low countries, is ſet off to Vienna to confer with the members of the board of war on certain military exigencies, as they are there called.

Laſt week came on, before the high court of judiciary at Edinburgh, the trial of Mr. James Stein, diſtiller, accuſed of bribery. It appeared that he had paid a viſit to Mr. John Bonnar, ſolicitor of excile, thruſt into his pocket a parcel, and then went off.---The parcel contained 500l. ſterling in bank bills, and

purporting th at the ſame would be repeated a yeat. Mr. Erſkine, as counſel for him, pleaded his cauſe ſo well, that the jury found the delivery the money proven, but not the intention to ſeduce or corrupt.

An elegant portrait of the late king of Pruſſia, ſuperbly ornamented with brilliants, yas juſt been preſented to his majeſty from the preſent ſovereign of that country.

American Occurrences.

NORTHAMPTON, March 7.

The confeſſion of Aaron Jewel, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Hampſhire, who ſerved as a captain under Shays:

I Aaron Jewel, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Hampſhire, do earneſtly pray the good people of the community at large to attend to this my voluntary acknowledgment and humble retraction.

I am a man, who has acquired a conſiderable living by moderate induſtry, but have always laboured under the great diſadvantage of a ſtate of ignorance, and want of education. My time has chiefly been employed in private domeſtic affairs, until the late ſeditious tumults aroſe in this ſtate and county, in which I was ſo foolith and precipitant as to take an active part, to my great grief and ſhame, againſt the commonwealth, by which I am deeply ſenſible that I have given great offence againſt God and my country, of whom I now implore forgiveneſs, as far as may be thought conſiſtent with the juſtice of God, the dignity of law, and the ſafety of my country.

I now reſign myſelf to the mercy of God and of an injured community. If it be deemed neceſſary that my life be taken from me for the public good, I will not ſtep aſide to avoid the execution. But if my life ſhould be ſpared, for which I moſt earneſtly pray, I now declare, it ſhall be my greateſt attention to make ſome reparation of the groſs injury with which I am chargeable: and do therefore now give ſolemn aſſurance to the public, that it ſhall be my unremitted ſtudy to ſerve and promote the peace, happineſs and honor of this commonwealth.

I alſo beg the forgiveneſs of all whom I have injured; eſpecially thoſe who, by my influence or example, have been ſeduced into the ſame ſnare with myſelf. I alſo pray that my character may be attended to and allowed to plead for me before ſentence is paſſed againſt me.

AARON JEWEL.

ALEXANDRIA, April 19.

Laſt Saturday as two Painters were at work on the eaves of a three ſtory houſe, in this town, unfortunately the ſcaffold, being ſlightly ſecured, gave way, and they both fell, by which ſad accident one of them had his brains daſhed out and ſurvived but a few hours after.---The other was very much bruiſed, but it is hoped he will recover.

One day laſt week two carpenters, at work on the tobacco warehouſe, fell from the ſame, but fortunately neither was dangerouſly hurt.

Pittſburgh, May 5.

The following is the report of a committee appointed to conſider the petitions for removing the ſeat of juſtice in Weſtmoreland county.

YOUR committee, to whom was referred the petitions and memorial reſpecting the ſeat of juſtice of Weſtmoreland county; beg leave to report,

That they have examined the ſaid petitions, and find, that there has come into the preſent ſeſſions, ſeventeen ſeparate petitions, praying for a removal of the ſeat of juſtice from Greenſburgh, ſigned by one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants, being a majority of the county, even ſuppoſing the propoſed diviſion ſhould not take place; that by ſome depoſitions tranſmitted to us, it appears, that five or ſix of the ſigners ſay, they were either miſinformed by thoſe who carried about the petitions, or did not properly underſtand the deſign; and ſome members of the committee, who are acquainted, have diſcovered four or five names of ſuch as are under age, but otherways the petitions appear to be genuine.

Your committee have thought it their duty to examine a bundle of papers which had been ſent to the houſe againſt paſſing a law which was already enacted, and therefore was not read at the table; and they do find ſaid bundle to contain a petition againſt paſſing the law for ſuperceding the truſtees who were empowered to erect a court houſe and goal in Weſtmoreland county, and for compelling them to ſettle their accounts; and they alſo find many diſtinct leaves of paper, paſted one to another, wrote over with the names of men, ſeveral of thoſe leaves are nearly all wrote apparently with one hand, and ſeveral of them evidently appear to have been cut off from other petitions, and the whole of them ſo much ſullied as no way to correſpond with the petition to which they are faſtened by a ſingle pin; the petition appears newly wrote; upon the whole, it having every mark of being ſpurious, or at leaſt ſuch a petition as the ſigners thereof never ſaw, your committee could give no weight to it in their deliberations; but from the moſt authentic information your committee are poſſeſſed of, they are convinced that the ſeat of juſtice hath been very improperly removed to Greenſburgh, not only contrary to the expectations and wiſhes of the generality of the people, but to a place neither central nor conveniently ſituate.

Your committee find, that the courts of juſtice having been formerly held at the place called Hannah's-town, and that the inhabitants thereof contributed greatly to the preſervation of the records, and protection of the courts of juſtice through the late war, and that it is a more central and convenient ſituation than Greenſburgh (though your committee are of opinion that a more north eaſterly ſituation would be ſtill more central for what ought to continue to be Weſtmoreland county) but as the great weſtern road, which muſt always be kept up, goes through that place, and as the north end of the county is more thinly ſettled, and as the land offered for the benefit of the county by the proprietors of Hannah's town is valuable, and ſo many roads being opened to that place already: your committee think it would probably give more ſatisfaction to a greater number of the inhabitants of that county than any other place. In this ſentiment your committe is ſupported by comparing the petitions preſented to this and former houſes, as well as other information, and as there is no proſpect that the people will be contented with the preſent ſituation, but rather that the continuing the courts at Greenſburgh, will promote an improper and premature diviſion of that county at a future day; by theſe conſiderations, your committee are induced to offer the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That a committee be apointed to bring in a bill for erecting a court houſe and goal at the place called Hannah's-town, ſufficient to accommodate the public ſervice of that county, and for reſtoring the courts of juſtice to that place.

N. B. There is a bill publiſhed for conſideration agreeable to the foregoing reſolution, but a copy of it is not yet come to hand, but underſtand it is properly on the principles of the above report, only that it goes ſo much further as to enable commiſſioners to lay out thirty acres of land, which is conveyed for the uſe of the county, by John Culbertſon, Andrew Elſeworth and Darces Boyd, into lots, and after reſerving ground whereon to erect a court houſe and goal, and two acres for churches and burying ground, they are to ſell the lots, and with the price of them to pay the expences of erecting a court houſe and priſon.

Extract from the Journal of Congreſs.

By the United States in Congreſs Aſſembled, March 23, 1787.

ON the report of a committee appointed to conſider the reductions neceſſary to be made in the civil liſt department.

Whereas the preſent deranged condition of the national revenues, and the numerous demands on the federal treaſury, are not only conſiderations of the moſt ſerious weight and importance, but juſtly operate as powerful motives in favor of every œconomical reform, which can with ſafety be adopted in the public expenditures.

Reſolved, That the ſum to be allotted to the ſupport of the houſhold of the preſident of Congreſs, including the ſalaries of the ſteward, private ſecretary, houſe rent, and all other expences, ſhall not exceed a ſum at the rate of eight thouſand dollars annually.

Reſolved, That the ſalaries of the following officers be reduced, and that from and after the preſent quarter.

The annual ſalary of the ſecretary of Congreſs be at the rate of two thouſand ſix hundred dollars.

That of the ſecretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, at the rate of three thouſand five hundred dollars.

That of each of the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury, at the rate of two thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the ſecretary of the board of treaſury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the treaſurer, at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the comptroller of the treaſury at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the auditor, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the deputy ſecretary of Congreſs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the deputy ſecretary of foreign affairs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the ſteward of the preſident's houſhold, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

That of the private ſecretary of the preſident, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

And that of the geographer at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars for ſuch time as he may be actually employed in the public ſervice.

Reſolved, That the ſervices and duties of the pay maſter general be, and hereby are united with thoſe of the commiſſioner of army accounts, and that the ſaid commiſſioner, after the expiration of the preſent quarter, be allowed in full for his ſervices as commiſſioner and pay maſter general, a ſalary, at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Reſolved, That in no caſe after the expiration of the preſent quarter, there be allowed to any perſon employed as an aſſiſtant or clerk in any of the departments under Congreſs, a ſalary exceeding the rate of four hundred and fifty dollars annually; and that no door keeper or meſſenger, except thoſe of Congreſs, be allowed more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

Reſolved, That from and after the preſent quarter there be annually allowed to each of the commiſſioners of the continental loan office, in full for all ſervices and duties which are or may be annexed to their reſpective offices, and alſo in full for office rent, clerks, and every other charge, except that of ſtationary, at the rate of the following ſums:

For New-Hampſhire,	650 dolls.
Maſſachuſetts,	1500
Rhode-Iſland,	600
Connecticut,	1000
New-York,	1000
New-Jerſey,	700
Pennſylvania,	1500
Delaware,	600
Maryland,	1000
Virginia,	1500
North-Carolina,	1000
South-Carolina,	800
Georgia,	600

Provided, that in thoſe caſes where, in the judgment of the board of treaſury, the public intereſt may require the employment of one or more clerks in any of the loan offices at the public expence, the ſaid board are hereby authoriſed to continue in employ ſuch clerk or clerks, not exceeding the term of three months after the expiration of the preſent quarter.

By a letter from Philadelphia, we are given to underſtand, that the Congreſs are expected again in that city to take up their reſidence; New-York not having accommodations ſuitable for that auguſt body.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by the printers hereof,

THE

A, B, C.

WITH THE

Shorter Catechiſm,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Some SHORT and EASY QUESTIONS for CHILDREN.

WHEREAS a certain Andrew Robertſon of the town of Pittſburg, obtained two notes of hand dated the 25th January 1787, and payable the firſt of this month (April) the one for ſeventy pounds, to be paid in country produce, the other for thirty pounds to be paid in ſpecie. And ſince I gave the aforeſaid notes to the ſaid Robertſon, I find he has given an aſſignment of the one for ſeventy pounds. I hereby forwarn any perſon to take an aſſignment on the one for thirty pounds, as I am determined not to pay it, until the ſaid Andrew Robertſon fulfils an engagement entered into, in conſequence of which he obtained the above mentioned notes from me.

WILDAY TAYLOR.

Duncard Bottom, April 27, 1787.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the houſe of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittſburgh.

A General aſſortment of pot metal and iron; alſo a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine, and ſalt, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh or country produce.

N. B. Ginſeng wanted, for which half will be given in caſh and the other half in goods.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.

JOHN GIBSON.

POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER;

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the first of April, a black Mare, about fourteen and an half hands high, branded W S on the near shoulder, has three small saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

April 27. JOHN METZGER.

TO BE LET,
And entered on immediately, for such a term as may be agreed on.

PART of that excellent and well improved plantation, known by the name of DIRTY CAMP, lying on the Pennsylvania road, about fourteen miles from the town of Pittsburgh, containing, by estimation, about 90 acres of well cleared land, and under good fence, 40 acres of which are fine meadow and pasture, greatest part of which may be watered; the tillage lands are deep and very fine for corn, or other grain. Any tober industrious person inclined to rent the above land, may apply to

SAMUEL M'KAY.

Pittsburgh, April 19.

N. B. Any persons inclined to make a settlement on unimproved lands, but easily cleared, will meet with great encouragement by applying as above.

WHEREAS some evil designing person or persons have propagated reports injurious to the characters of the subscriber and his family, he now calls on any such person or persons to come forward and support any charges which they may lay against them, as they are ready at any time to have their characters enquired into. But hereafter should any person or persons dare to assert any thing injurious to their characters, he will prosecuted him or them to the utmost rigor of the law.

FRANCIS M'ELWAINE.

April 20, 1787.

N. B. It is hoped the public will not credit any reports they may hear, as it is only done through envy and malice.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

The Famous HORSE

EXPERIMENT,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of six dollars the season; three dollars the single leap: and two bushels of oats: or twelve dollars for ensuring a colt.

Experiment was bred by Col. William Churchill, in Middlesex, old Virginia; his sire King Herod, who was got by old Fearnought, out of the high bred imported mare Kitty Fisher; his dam by Othello: his grand dam by Childers; his great grand dam by the imported horse Dancing Master.

THOMAS PARKER.

N. B. Good pasture may be had convenient and reasonable.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Isaac Craig of this place, pretended to have a title to a lot No. 256, on the corner of Short street, and now in my possession; and as the said Isaac Craig may perhaps sell to some person ignorant of my claim, I hereby inform the public that I conceive myself to have the best title to the said lot, and that I shall hold it until I am put out by course of law.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Partnership of John & Daniel Craig being this day dissolved, I hereby inform all persons not to credit said Daniel on my account, as I am resolved to pay no contracts of said Daniel's after this date.

JOHN CRAIG.

Pittsburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's business will still be carried on with more speed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

Westmoreland County, Hempfield Township, April 3, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all persons, that John Meyer has received from me, four notes; one for ten pounds, due last October; the second note is also for ten pounds, and due in the succeeding October; the third note is thirteen pounds is due in the year 1788, in October; and fourth note is Twelve pounds, due in the year 1789, in October; and I do hereby forewarn all persons not to buy the said notes of John Meyer, or take any assignment of him as, I am determined not pay the said notes without I am compelled by law.

PHILLIP KOLP.

N. B The above John Meyer has sold me a tract of land and he cannot make me a good right to it according to contract.

WHEREAS a certain Peter Berikman did obtain a bond from the subscriber, dated in the month of November, 1784, and reads payable the 1st of November 1787, it being in part pay for a tract of land the subscriber bought of said Berikman: I do hereby forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said bond, as there is a considerable quantity of the land sold to me which I cannot obtain, and I do not intend paying for any more than I hold, without I am compelled by law.

ALEXANDER M'CLURE.

April 7, 1787.

CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES.
Office of accounts, Marine Department, New-York January 1, 1787.

ALL persons having claims against the United States, for services performed, or articles supplied, in the Marine Department, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are speedily sent to this office, they will be precluded from any settlement as a day will shortly be fixed, after which no claims will be received.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commissioner.

The several printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Spelling Books,

By the dozen or single one, may be had at the printing-office.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at [illegible] per ann.) Advertisements, &c. *for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for 1 Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding [illegible] in proportion.